



Israeli heavy artillery in the eastern suburb of Beirut fired at Palestinian guerrilla positions in the western section of Beirut. The Israelis claimed that the Palestinians had broken a cease-fire.

Offer of Evacuation May Break Silence Between U.S., PLO

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's offer of U.S. troops to help guarantee the safe evacuation of Palestine Liberation Organization forces from Beirut seems to mark a new turn in what has amounted to an awkward diplomatic impasse between Washington and the PLO for the past seven years.

During this period, the United States followed an agreement with Israel made by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger of refusal to deal with the PLO until certain Israeli conditions are met. There still is no sign that the policy is about to be changed, but some officials acknowledge that once the Lebanon crisis is over, and if the PLO leadership emerges intact, possibilities for a more fruitful dialogue may develop.

Administration officials said Wednesday that the latest move to extricate the PLO from possible militiamen came after PLO leaders before and during the Lebanon crisis sent repeated messages urging Washington to engage in direct diplomatic contacts. Some officials said the PLO leaders seemed to be relying on the United States to save them from the Israeli

Reportedly, some PLO representatives even offered in the weeks before the invasion to recognize privately Israel's right to exist and to meet the other conditions.

U.S. officials said the Reagan administration relayed word that the PLO had to meet the American conditions publicly and unambiguously. In one such message, sent through the Tunisian government in late April, Deputy Secretary of State Walter J. Stoes-

NEWS ANALYSIS

sel Jr. reportedly assured the PLO that if it recognized, Israel publicly, the United States would move quickly to open talks.

One Palestinian official in Western Europe has said that the PLO was moving toward an open acceptance of Israel when the invasion ended such activity.

Indirect dialogue between Washington and the PLO has clearly intensified since the invasion. Several Americans have described it as the most interesting Washington-PLO exchanges since 1977 when the PLO leadership informed the Carter administration through the Saudi Arabian government that it would accept a modified set of American conditions, but was unable to deliver.

U.S. Expected to Refuse To Sign Sea Law Pact

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is preparing to announce a final decision not to sign the international treaty on Law of the Sea, rejecting pleas that the United States continue to bargain in hopes of making changes.

The decision, made by President Reagan after a National Security Council meeting on the subject June 29, risks eventual U.S. isolation from a new global system accepted by the rest of the world.

Four key allies, which had been pressing for word of Washington's intentions, were informed Friday by the State Department that consultations scheduled with them Tuesday and Wednesday had been postponed in light of a forthcoming announcement. The allies were told, without specific details, that the announcement would be negative.

Policies Reversed

An administration source said the postponement was made because of concern that the consultations, coming at the same time or just before the administration's announcement, could have embarrassed Britain, France, West Germany and Japan by seeming to associate them with the U.S. decision.

One of this administration's first acts was to reverse the sea law policies of the Ford and Carter administrations, which had participated in bringing the talks to the edge of completion in difficult negotiations with Third World and industrial nations.

The Reagan administration blocked final action on the document early last year; and, after nearly a year of study, decided in January to return to the bargaining table to pursue broad changes, especially in the economically important sections about mining the riches of the seabeds.

After a policy battle within the government, Mr. Reagan decided in April that the changes did not go far enough. Thus, on April 30, the United States was one of four nations to vote against the treaty, which was adopted by 130 countries, including France, Japan, most Western nations and nearly all of the developing world. Seven rejections, including most of the Soviet bloc and a few industrialized Western countries, abstained.

In the latest round of controversy, several key allies and U.S. supporters of the treaty inside and



ITALY AND WEST GERMANY IN FINAL — Paolo Rossi scored twice Thursday to give Italy a 2-0 victory over Poland in the World Cup soccer tournament. West Germany later overcame France, 5-4, on penalty kicks. Page 23.

INSIDE

- In what was described as a major compromise proposal, Western nations offered a new formula for substantial cuts in military manpower in Central Europe, but Communist negotiators said it was marred by shortcomings. Page 2
- Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has told Argentine leaders that Britain will return about 600 war prisoners if Argentina will confirm that it will not resume fighting. Page 5
- Japan joined in condemning U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, including the ban on American technology to help build a gas pipeline to Western Europe. Page 2
- The second section of a two-part supplement on Saudi Arabia appears today. Pages 75-165.

In Managua, Problems Engulf the Revolution

Popular Disillusionment and Economic Ills Pose a Challenge to Sandinistas

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Three years after toppling the regime of President Anastasio Somoza, Nicaragua's Sandinista rulers are engulfed by problems: a stagnant economy, armed threats from abroad and a population openly disillusioned with the revolution.

Gone is the aura of romance that surrounded the young rebels when they seized power; and in its place have come tension and frustration.

"They've lost their touch," a former supporter said. "They improvised imaginatively before the revolution, but now they seem locked into slogans."

Complaints abound, not only from conservatives but also from liberals, that the Sandinistas have abandoned their pre-revolutionary promise to bring democracy to Nicaragua and have instead sought to impose one-party rule, an increasingly Socialist economy and a pro-Soviet foreign policy.

Most Nicaraguans, however, appear less worried by the ideological leanings of the regime than by the

growing inflation and unemployment, especially in urban areas.

The consensus is that the revolution has failed to live up to the high expectations that it awakened in diverse sectors of the population. Many Nicaraguans say they believe that, unless the regime dramatically moderates its policies and finds ways of reviving the economy, a new violent struggle for power will sooner or later be achieved.

Washington suspended economic aid in reprisal for what it charged were Nicaraguan arms shipments to guerrillas in El Salvador and is now accused of encouraging the growing activities of armed "counterrevolutionary" bands that operate with apparent impunity from neighboring Honduras.

Under pressure from abroad, the Sandinistas eventually agreed to hold elections in 1985 and renewed their pledge to maintain political pluralism. But top commanders nevertheless warned that the elections would not be of a "bourgeois" kind and, in practice, opposition parties found their access to the press and their freedom to organize increasingly restricted.

The regime's relationship with the private sector, which had

revolution, their critics argue that, long before the emergency, the original blueprint of a major social revolution that preserved political pluralism and a mixed economy looked badly battered.

The non-Marxist groups that joined the fight against the Somoza family dynasty complain that, from the moment the Sandinistas marched triumphantly into Managua, they moved to consolidate their political domination. And while the first five-member junta included two non-Sandinistas, both resigned within nine months, asserting that real power was being exercised by the nine-member Sandinista National Directorate.

After the bombing of two bridges in northern Nicaragua in March, the fear of a U.S.-backed rebel invasion prompted the regime to declare a state of emergency under which opposition political activities were banned, most constitutional guarantees were suspended and all news organizations were placed under censorship.

While the Sandinistas maintain they must defend themselves against U.S. efforts to disrupt the

Reagan Blocks Rail Strike

United Press International
SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — President Reagan signed an order Thursday blocking for 60 days a nationwide U.S. railroad strike that had been called by locomotive engineers for Sunday.



Smoke rises from a forest fire in the south of France.

Algeria	5,500	Dan. Israel	1,500	Norway	5,500	N.J.A.
Austria	17,5	Italy	1000	Orie. Oman	450	Portugal
Bahrain	6,000	Dan. Jordan	400	Qatar	450	Spain
Belarus	23,107	Kyrgyz	500	Qatar	500	S.P.
Bulgaria	20,000	Kuwait	500	Romania	4,000	S.R.B.
Cambodia	400,000	Liberia	1,000	Russia	80,000	S.S.
Denmark	4,000	D.N. Libya	1,000	Sudan	5,000	T.H.
Egypt	10,000	P.R. Libya	1,000	Turkey	10,000	T.R.
Fiji	5,000	Morocco	50	U.S.	1,500	U.S.
Germany	21,000	U.S.A.	3,500	Venezuela	1,500	V.E.
Great Britain	35,000	Yemen	5,500	Y.L.E.	4,500	Y.D.
Greece	45	Netherlands	2,250	U.S.A. (S.J.)	3,000	Z.S.
Iraq	135	Nigeria	120,000	Yugoslavia	35,000	Z.Y.

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Denmark	4,000	D.N. Libya	1,000	Turkey	10,000	T.R.
Egypt	10,000	P.R. Libya	1,000	U.S.	1,500	U.S.
Fiji	5,000	Morocco	50	Venezuela	1,500	V.E.
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va. The Kremlin pressed hard for the opening of the Geneva negotiations.

• Lesser military measures. Although a resupply effort to Syria has been going on for nearly a month, it apparently has been modest. In the 1973 Middle East war, the Soviet Union sent scores of planes with military supplies to Egypt and Syria.

• Diplomatic measures, including renewed initiatives at the United Nations. Diplomats in Moscow, recalling the Kremlin's abortive bid to get Soviet troops involved in policing the cease-fire in the 1973 war, think there might be an attempt to have the UN take over the task of escorting the Palestinians from Beirut and it might be suggested that if U.S. Marines would build its policy with due consideration of this fact."

It continued: "The head of the Soviet state expressed the hope that at this critical moment of the events in Lebanon and around it, a sense of responsibility and common sense would prevail over opportunistic calculations, and the United States would do its utmost to end the Israeli aggression, and that the actions of the United States and its emissary in the Middle East would not furnish a screen

for the continuing Israeli aggression and the extermination of the Arab people of Palestine."

Mr. Brezhnev's warning followed several weeks in which the Soviet Union has pursued a restrained policy toward events in Lebanon, Syria and Palestinian forces that are the principal bastions of Soviet influence in the Middle East have been routed by the invading Israelis.

Diplomats in Moscow pointed out that Mr. Brezhnev, if accurately paraphrased by Tass, was choosing an oblique formulation suggesting that the Kremlin was reluctant to commit itself to concrete measures.

By saying that the participation of U.S. troops would cause the Soviet Union "to build its policy with due consideration of this fact," a diplomat said, the Kremlin left it to the United States to take part they should be balanced by an equal number of Soviet troops.

As outlined by the diplomat, these could include:

• An airlift of Soviet troops to

Syria, which has a treaty of peace

with the United States.

Western diplomats generally expect the Kremlin to continue with a low-risk approach. They pointed out that Mr. Brezhnev's message came three weeks after a more plainly worded warning issued to Israel.

This time, diplomats said, the Kremlin's options appear to be limited by the apparent involvement of the Palestine Liberation Organization in discussions about the formation of a peacekeeping force for Beirut and the possible inclusion of U.S. troops.

Beirut Food Blockade Eased; Negotiations, Skirmishing Continue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Artillery duels in Beirut on Thursday as negotiations went on to secure a bloodless end to the Israeli siege of Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon's capital.

The U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, Philip C. Habib, met Israel's defense minister, Ariel Sharon, for the second time in three days, and Israeli officials were described as more hopeful that the talks would succeed. But Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan of Lebanon said the discussions were bogged down over the question of when a peacekeeping force would be deployed in Beirut.

The exchanges of shellfire began again after 12 hours of relative calm during which the Israeli blockade was relaxed to let food enter West Beirut, where the guerrillas are trapped.

Beirut radio said Israeli guns bombarded Palestine Liberation Organization strongholds near the Borge Barajini refugee camp and the nearby Beirut International Airport. The Palestinians replied with rocket fire.

The exchanges were not as intense as those of the last few days, and an Israeli military spokesman described the situation as being one of "intermittent cease-fire."

Amid the Israeli-Palestinian artillery duel, rival leftist Moslem factions fought a pitched battle with machineguns and grenades near West Beirut's Commodore Hotel, from which about 200 journalists are covering the war. It was not immediately clear what sparked the dispute.

Three crossing points between East and West Beirut were opened by the Israelis and their Christian allies to allow food, diplomats, Lebanese government officials and some civilians to enter the western sector. The Israelis were also allowing water and electricity into the Moslem half of the capital.

Negotiations continued Thursday in an attempt to find a formula acceptable to all sides for the guerrilla withdrawal from Lebanon on which Israel insists.

The Lebanese premier, Mr. Wazzan, accused Mr. Habib of backtracking on the question of when to deploy peacekeeping troops in West Beirut, and said this threatened "every other aspect" of the talks.

In a widely publicized state-

ment, Mr. Wazzan said the force of U.S. Marines and French paratroopers should deploy "before or simultaneously with the start" of the Palestinian evacuation. But he said, "I have been surprised by a non-Lebanese insistence that the deployment of these international forces should take place after the

Beirut Images: A Bewildering Tissue of Contrasts

By William E. Farrell
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — After a month of watching the violence and experiencing the danger and the fear, there may be no better way to describe this city, but certain images remain.

It is as if a dozen people had sat down together to weave a carpet, but each had a different design in mind. The result is a bewildering maze of negotiations, plans, proposals, ideas, acceptances and rejections in an effort to avert an Israeli assault on besieged West Beirut.

After a month of naval bombardments, aerial attacks, artillery shelling and ground fire, the plight of Lebanon still seems far from a solution.

Weary people in Beirut hope the country can be extricated from its crisis by diplomatic means. But there are already signs of renewed fratricidal struggles — reported clashes between Christian militiamen and Druze fighters in the Israeli-occupied Shuf mountain area.

Most mornings, the Israeli military briefs the press in a school building in the town of Baabda. The briefings are attended by reporters based in East Beirut, which is cut off from the western part of the city by the Israelis. Reporters from Israel also attend.

An elderly priest, wearing a brown cassock, sandals and an incongruous tan-pit helmet, frequently wanders by the school's back yard, which affords a commanding view of the city.

Wednesday's briefing was run by Col. Paul Kadar, a scholarly looking man of about 50. He discussed Tuesday's fierce shelling of Beirut's southern outskirts. He said Pales-

tinian guerrillas had violated the latest cease-fire — a term that evokes smiles because there have been so many of them.

"We responded very hard," he said. "The response was powerful but measured."

"Justification," he added. "I want you to hang onto this particular word. Lebanon feels it is being released from an insufferable restraint."

Wednesday night, there were renewed exchanges of fire as another cease-fire ceased. At sunset in East Beirut, people went to the rooftop of the Alexandre Hotel to watch the

REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

shells, once described as "neon geese," arc through the sky.

The Alexandre's clientele is a strange mixture of diplomats, Israeli soldiers, journalists and elderly residents who keep to themselves. Wednesday afternoon, a young Lebanese waiter held an Israeli's rifle while the soldier seated himself for lunch. The waiter handed it back along with a menu.

While West Beirut lies under Israeli guns, East Beirut goes about its business.

Shops like Crazy Baby, Twigsy and Bugs Bunny were open and thriving. On the beaches, there were some sunbathers, a few parasols and children splashing.

In West Beirut, a vivid image remains of a young boy dancing about in the smoldering debris of a rubbish fire set on a side street. He was trying to kill the awful stink made

by the fire. He was wearing thin-soled rubber sneakers, and when someone told him to get off the debris he smiled broadly and refused.

Don Allan is a ubiquitous public relations man for Uncle. He burbles reporters and rattles off figures on the relief provided so far — 133,000 salt packets, 247,600 bars of soap, 43,000 blankets, 40,000 towels, 1.5 million water purification tablets, 5,000 cooking stoves, 12,000 tins of baby food, 110,000 syringes and needles. Much more is needed.

At the Commodore Hotel in West Beirut, a patron was awakened recently at 3:30 a.m. by fire and flares. He ran down to the lobby, thinking an attack on the western quarter had begun. The night clerk, totting up bills on an adding machine, said without interrupting his tally: "It is only the flares and the overflights. Also some return fire. Not to worry."

In a small café, a remark was made about how lovely the proprietor's rose garden was. A minute later, a huge pink rose was placed next to the patron's coffee. The kindness of the gesture lasted.

Standing on a hilltop in the east, someone who had spent several weeks in West Beirut looked at the panorama of the embattled city far below and said: "On that side, you feel it but you can't see it all. On this side, you see it all but can't feel it."

Israel Closes University on West Bank

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEL AVIV — The Israeli Army ordered Bir Zeit, the largest university on the West Bank, closed Thursday until Oct. 8, accusing its students of disruptive and anti-Israeli demonstrations.

Israeli radio said that students protested the closing of the university by throwing stones at cars in the nearby town of Ramallah and urging shopkeepers to strike. Israeli troops dispersed the demonstrators with firing in the air, the radio said.

Claire Brandenburg, an American professor teaching at Bir Zeit University, said that Israeli helicopters at Ramallah fired at students who fled to nearby hills. She also said that students were hosed down with colored dye to identify them.

Israeli military authorities said that no one was hurt.

The closure of the university was ordered by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, the military command said. It followed student unrest over Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

The university, 12 miles (19 kilometers) north of Jerusalem is regarded by the Israelis as a breeding ground of Palestinian nationalism. The shutdown was the third since November, and the longest.

A university official said by telephone that the 2,000 students were only now completing first-semester requirements, delayed by the two previous closures. The military command charged that the students had been disrupting daily life for villagers living around the campus. The university official said students had demonstrated Tuesday in Bir Zeit against Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

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U.S. Reportedly Lists Changes Needed to Defend Continued Aid in El Salvador

By John Dinges
Washington Post Service

programs or structural changes under way of the kind recommended.

He rejected the idea of restructuring the armed forces as "very strange" in the middle of a war.

Touches All Points

The program outlined in the cable touches on points about which President Reagan is required by Congress to certify Salvadoran government progress as a condition for continued economic and military aid. These are human rights, agrarian reform, control of the armed forces and efforts toward democracy and a political solution to end the fighting.

Embassy officials described the cable as best expressing U.S. policy in El Salvador. One official called it a wish list.

Signed by Alexander M. Haig Jr. when he

was secretary of state, the cable was obtained from the Boston-based Central American Information Office, a private group. Eric Shultz, a member of the group, said the organization had distributed the cable to a few reporters and newspapers in the United States and Mexico.

The cable instructs U.S. Embassy officials "urge early acceptance of a human-rights program as soon as feasible as these steps to allow us to meet requirements of the July congressional certification." The cable also says that "careful monitoring" by the embassy "will ensure that impetus for improvements is maintained."

The most controversial recommendation in the cable is that calling for changes in El Salvador's security forces, which include the army, independent police, the National Guard and paramilitary units.

The cable proposes the transfer of intelligence duties from the National Guard and Treasury Police to the army and the creation of a single intelligence service controlled by the army.

It also calls for eventual integration of all military functions into the army and the formation of a civilian police force. The National Guard, Treasury Police and paramilitary units working with them have a reputation for abuses against civilians worse than that of the army.

Speeches by President

Restructuring of the armed forces to weaken the security forces would appear to meet a major demand of the rebel coalition.

A U.S. Embassy official said the Salvadoran government was looking seriously at their military structures, and some progress is expected

that point of the cable's recommendations after a surge in fighting has died down. Mr. Guerrero denied this.

Mr. Guerrero and U.S. Embassy officials agreed that several of the recommendations coincided with measures mentioned in speeches by President Alvaro Alfredo Magana. Among these were proposals for setting up a commission to make recommendations to the government on a program of "pacification" as well as initiatives for improving the civilian judicial system, which is barely functioning.

In a section apparently aimed at congressional concern for progress toward a political solution to the war, the cable urges the government to seize the initiative from the leftist coalition by offering opportunities for extreme leftist elements to return to the political mainstream. It says the government should occupy

U.S. Ousts Protesters

SAN SALVADOR (LAT) — U.S. Embassy officials gently eased four Roman Catholic protesters back onto the streets of San Salvador on Wednesday when they attempted to stage a hunger strike inside the compound over U.S. involvement with the Salvadoran regime.

Bringing Up Baby

Cost of Raising an American Child Now Put at More Than \$200,000

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It can cost more than \$200,000 in today's dollars to bring up a child, according to a coming book, "Costs of Children," by Lawrence Olson.

Mr. Olson based the book on his research at Data Resources Inc., which does economic analyses and projections. Using historic spending patterns for the average American family, he calculated the costs of bringing up a child through age 22, assuming the child goes to college. He concluded that for a male born in 1980 the cost would be \$226,000 in 1982 dollars, with a high proportion coming in the college years.

For female, the figure was \$247,000. Mr. Olson, now a vice president of Sage Associates, an economic consulting firm, said costs for transportation, recreation, entertainment for a girl proved in spending analyses to be higher on the average than for a boy.

The calculations assumed that the child will go to a private college and pay most of the costs by means of student loans or earnings. The \$226,000 and \$247,000 figures included only the portion of school costs that would be paid by the parents.

Mr. Olson said his studies showed that children are cheaper when there are more than one, partly because families share space and facilities and partly because they seem to spend less on each child to make the money stretch.

Junta Faces Discontent In Nicaragua

(Continued from Page 1)
helped undermine the Somoza regime by organizing a series of crippling strikes, also soon turned sour as the Sandinistas went back on their promise to expropriate only properties belonging to key members of the dictatorship.

While 60 percent of the economy is still in private hands, "We're absolutely convinced that the Marxist-Leninist plan is for the state to take over the economy," said a business leader.

Countrywide Benefits

Sandinista officials strongly deny any such intent and they point to a series of economic incentives decreed in February as evidence of their commitment to a mixed economy. But they also stress that their principal commitment is to improve the welfare of the population, and argue that landless peasants have a right to properties that are not being properly worked.

The main successes of the revolution have been recorded in the countryside, where wages have been raised and, with the assistance of about 2,000 teachers and 500 doctors and nurses from Cuba, education and health services have improved.

But the economy has not recovered from the 1979 war and the government, struggling to keep going on shrinking foreign credits, has been forced to cut spending and watch prices and unemployment rise.

Hopes that the Soviet Union might bail out the Nicaraguan economy were dashed when the coordinator of the ruling junta, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, returned from Moscow in April with a series of long-term technical and development accords but no hard-currency needs.

The committee suggested further that efforts to control the supply of marijuana "should be seriously reconsidered" because such efforts are unlikely to be effective.

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In a cover letter disputing the report, Frank Press, president of the National Academy of Sciences, contended that the committee had "insufficient" data to reach its conclusion. He noted that the report was not based on scientific information alone but also involved value judgments on such issues as the cost and efficacy of drug enforcement.

"I am concerned that the committee may have gone beyond its charge in stating a judgment so value-laden that it should have been left to the political process," Mr. Press wrote. He also expressed fear that the report would be misunderstood to imply that new laws are suddenly available. "There is no new scientific information exonerating marijuana," he wrote.

The committee appointed by the Academy reasoned that removing criminal penalties for the use of marijuana would do little harm and much good. It concluded that states that had already done so had not experienced an increase in marijuana use as a result. And it

argued that such repeat could produce "substantial savings" in law-enforcement costs and could eliminate the "social costs" involved in arresting 400,000 people a year for marijuana-related offenses, mostly possession of small amounts of the plant. Such arrests, the committee said, breed disrespect for the law among large numbers of people.

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A Namibian Opportunity

From THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The folder marked Namibia deserves George Shultz's early attention. The Secretary of State-designate and his boss need a foreign policy success promptly. Sweeter still would be a success where Democratic liberals failed. All this seems possible in southern Africa where the lines are set for a strike if the administration bows straight, fast and hard.

The object is finally to get South Africa out of Namibia, the vast territory it illegally occupies, and to get some 20,000 Cuban troops out of Angola. These are separate objectives, but they have become related. The catch is that South Africa wants a formal linkage between the two withdrawals, which is either wrongheaded or a cynical bit of sabotage.

Linkage aside, South Africa finds no remaining obstacle in an UN plan for Namibia's independence, beginning with a cease-fire in August that leads to elections in March. The plan, which is under active negotiation this week, is essentially a deal between the leading NATO nations and black Africans, who are respectively trying to deliver South Africa and the Namibians and Angolans.

The Reagan administration well understood a year ago that Namibia's independence and the Cuban withdrawal could not be explicitly tied. An Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker put: "The issues are now linked in the minds of policy-makers, but there are no mechanical preconditions."

He should stick to that formula. Black Africa is touchy about linkage, because Namibia's independence is an unqualified obligation of South Africa, mandated by the World Court, and a unanimous Security Council. The Cubans in Angola, however undesirable, are legal guests, and South Africa's pursuit of Namibian guerrillas into Angola only gave credence to the need for them.

There is, for example, nothing outrageous in economic sanctions or reprisals against the Soviet Union meant to make the Soviet leaders change their policy on Poland. The objection obviously is that this will not work and that the costs in relations with America's European allies are not worth paying.

President Ronald Reagan might reply, however, that the program is not expected to work so fast. Poland is concerned, but that it will make the Soviet Union take greater care about what it does in the future. Is this worth making the West Europeans furious? They certainly are furious about the U.S. campaign to wreck their natural gas pipeline from Russia. Washington seems to think that the trouble is justified. The Europeans, after all, have no place to go.

They are not going to change sides in the Cold War simply because the United States bullies them out of building the gas pipeline (assuming that the United States can do so). That is Washington's reasoning. But, then, is it? The real question is whether the pipeline affair is intended to be the first step in an economic war on the Soviet Union meant to bring that country to its knees. The implications of such a policy, and its prospect for success, are something else.

Is that what Washington intends? Mr. Reagan has been known to say things pleasing to his right-wing supporters while following a more moderate line. His new secretary of state, George P. Shultz, is a practical man, not an ideologue. The administration has sometimes pursued a course with parallel rationales, one limited and the other more satisfying to the Republican Party's anti-Communist right wing. This misleads observers, and may be a result of clever policy-making. It may also simply result from bad policy-making, where the president is unwilling or unable to choose between two conflicting aims.

Economic war on the Soviet Union deserves rather more serious thought than it has been given. The Soviet economy is, as Mr. Reagan says, in poor condition. Much too much of Soviet income is spent on arms. With one of the largest arable territories of any country on earth, and formerly a food exporter, Russia now has to import grain to feed itself. It relies on imported technology.

The advocates of economic war say, why not refuse to buy Russian grain and provide foreign currency?

Why export grain to Russia? (A new

plant pathologist at Pennsylvania State University, about the Soviet countercharges, "Science fiction," he responded. According to Mr. Nelson, there is no scientific evidence that toxin-producing fusarium occurs naturally in Southeast Asia. It has been found only in cold climates. The most lethal strains come from the Soviet Union.

A similar conclusion was reached in a Canadian report on "yellow rain" submitted to the United Nations last month.

What we are seeing here is an accumulation of evidence and analysis that weighs heavily against the Soviet military and its weak apologists in the Soviet scientific community. What is so far lacking is any success in holding the Soviet generals accountable for their violations of international law and their affront to human decency.

— The Wall Street Journal (New York).

Other Editorial Opinion

The Palestinian Crux

The first difficulty with the Israeli strategy is that it seems to assume that, after the decapitation or diaspora of the PLO, the Palestinian problem will somehow dwindle to insignificant proportions. This is an inherently implausible assumption, because there are 100 many Palestinians: at least 400,000 in Lebanon and 1.3 million on the West Bank, not to mention those living as second-class citizens in Israel and those scattered throughout the Arab world. Whatever happens to the PLO as an organization, it seems bound to have a successor of some kind, and the Palestinian problem will remain a permanent factor in the Middle East equation.

The central problem in the Middle East is not, and has not been for some years, any direct military threat to Israel from any of the neighboring Arab states, but the problem of the Palestinian people. What is required to deal with that central problem is a political, not a military, process, which will eventually give them a permanent home.

— The Financial Times (London).

The Toxin Evidence

Even though the [Reagan] administration presented compelling evidence last year of the use of deadly toxin warfare agents in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan by the Soviet Union and its allies, there has been some scientific skepticism. Doubts were raised about whether the mycotoxins found were warfare agents or whether they resulted from natural outbreaks of fungal poisons on crops.

The Soviet report on "yellow rain" to the United Nations in May was compiled by the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Health and "other competent Soviet organizations." It tried to rebut the charges that these were Soviet biochemical warfare agents. "The military leaders of the United States are the true guilty party," it said, outlining an "elephant grass theory." The report argued that the United States defoliated parts of Vietnam during the war and seeded them with "elephant grass." This became a breeding ground for the mycotoxins, which are now being carried by the winds from the Gulf of Siam into Laos and Cambodia, it says. (The report didn't say how they get to Afghanistan or why we have heard no complaints from Vietnam.)

Science [magazine] asked Paul Nelson, a similar conclusion was reached in a Canadian report on "yellow rain" submitted to the United Nations last month.

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— The Wall Street Journal (New York).

Venezuela and Guyana

The world agrees the Argentine junta was wrong and foolish to use force in the Falklands dispute. Argentine failure in the Falklands discredits the use of force in resolving disputes. That is good news for Guyana.

Guyana's rich and powerful neighbor Venezuela has been nursing a territorial claim that would take away five-eighths of its resource-rich Guayanese territory.

The Venezuelan claim is similar to the Argentine claim over the Falklands. Venezuela repudiates an agreement by its leaders who gave the British a 30,000-square-mile area (Essequibo) during the last century.

Venezuela's civilian leaders say they want a peaceful settlement, but military officers and newspapers have called for taking Essequibo by force. Venezuela was perhaps Argentina's strongest backer in the Falklands dispute.

An invasion of Guyana would be a small risk for Venezuela because it is larger, richer and better armed. But thanks to the Falklands war, Venezuelan leaders know an attack would mean grave diplomatic risks. The United States would be forced to impose sanctions and Europe would do the same.

The United States has an important role in bringing about a settlement, which may include Venezuela dropping its territorial claims in return for joint development of Essequibo. A look at the costs and outcome of the Falklands war may persuade them on a wiser course.

— The Chicago Tribune.

JULY 9: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Korean Emperor's Denials

SEOUL — The coils are tightening around the Emperor of Korea. The Japanese possess evidence of certain payments from his personal funds to defray the expenses of the Korean delegation to The Hague. Fearing that the disclosures may precipitate drastic action toward himself, the emperor's men are sending to the Marquis Ito frantic denials accompanied by assurances of his friendliness toward the Japanese policies. Evidently dread of an enforced abdication fills his soul. Marquis Ito's policy is to deal with the emperor under the existing status as long as possible. Nevertheless, the marquis' Tokyo critics have seized upon The Hague episode for a renewal of their demand for the iron hand.

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The Charged Languages of Superpower

Soviet Words, Too, Have Consequences

By William Pfaff

PARIS — A basic problem with the Reagan administration is to know if its people understand where their actions can lead. Their policies are defensible if one can believe that the implications are appreciated and accepted. It is not, however, apparent that this always is so.

There is, for example, nothing outrageous in economic sanctions or reprisals against the Soviet Union meant to make the Soviet leaders change their policy on Poland. The objection obviously is that this will not work and that the costs in relations with America's European allies are not worth paying.

President Ronald Reagan might reply, however, that the program is not expected to work so fast. Poland is concerned, but that it will make the Soviet Union take greater care about what it does in the future. Is this worth making the West Europeans furious? They certainly are furious about the U.S. campaign to wreck their natural gas pipeline from Russia. Washington seems to think that the trouble is justified.

Washington's reasoning. But, then, is it? The real question is whether the pipeline affair is intended to be the first step in an economic war on the Soviet Union meant to bring that country to its knees. The implications of such a policy, and its prospect for success, are something else.

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Economic war on the Soviet Union deserves rather more serious thought than it has been given. The Soviet economy is, as Mr. Reagan says, in poor condition. Much too much of Soviet income is spent on arms. With one of the largest arable territories of any country on earth, and formerly a food exporter, Russia now has to import grain to feed itself. It relies on imported technology.

The advocates of economic war say, why not refuse to buy Russian grain and provide foreign currency? Why export grain to Russia? (A new

ban on U.S. grain exports is being discussed.) Why not block the sale of technology? Let the Soviet leaders take the consequences of their incompetence, and of their economic and military system. Let them pay their own debts, and East Europe's as well. Let them have their guns and rockets — and eat lard instead of butter.

The objections to such a policy are that it will not bring down the Soviet Union and that it carries with it serious risks to the West. Nations do not change course on basic matters because of economic boycotts. They choose austerity. Dictators do not admit the error of their ways. They certainly will not yield on ideology.

Prudent men, moreover, do not back their opponents against the wall. Nor do they promote revolutions or social upheaval in other countries.

The last government to succeed in that was Germany's in 1917, which thought it clever to send Lenin into Russia in the famous "sealed train." He and his Bolshevik colleagues were supposed to make Russia unable to go on with the war. So they did, and the ultimate result was a Soviet Union which in 1945 partitioned Germany and annexed part of East Prussia.

But there are men in Washington who do not accept these objections. They are logical; they take very seriously what the Soviet Union has been saying for 60 years about Soviet aims and the nature of the world conflict.

They take it too seriously. But that, after all, is Moscow's fault. The Soviet Union insists upon the irreconcilable hostility between its system and that of the West. The Soviet Union says relations can at best be those of guarded and prudent enmity, while Moscow awaits the revolutionary upheaval expected to arise within the West and destroy it.

After 60 years of insisting upon the irreconcilability of East and West, the Soviet Union now finds itself facing people in Washington who believe what Moscow says. But these Americans conclude, and not unreasonably, that it is the Soviet system which must be made to collapse.

Their ideas probably will not become U.S. policy. The practical obstacles to so radical a program are very great. The American people are not in the least war-minded.

But it might be well for Soviet leaders to reflect upon the consequences of their own words, and their professed aims. A revolutionary foreign policy must be expected to provoke a counterrevolutionary reaction.

Soviet propaganda has for years painted the United States in blarney colors as Communism's implacable opponent. Moscow now risks that it becomes so in action and not merely in theory. It risks that the U.S. government will, finally, angrily take up the role that Moscow's ideologues have always asserted for it.

International Herald Tribune

Gloomy Talk in Moscow

By Anthony Lewis

Soviet officials say the crucial need now is to limit qualitative improvements: that is, planned new weapon systems such as Trident submarines and Cruise missiles. The make the point that weapons developments are getting ahead of the diplomats, so that the time for negotiations is running out. They leave the impression that the Soviet counterproposals would be made in Geneva, and the talks would go on.

"It is theoretically possible to negotiate," Falin replied. "But you have to get to a manageable subject, and you have a limited time. If one side starts from the North Pole and the other from the South, maybe in 20 years you'd get to the real subject."

The Russians have criticized Reagan's proposal since he first outlined it at Eureka, Ill., in May — and not surprisingly, it calls for big reductions in numbers of land-based intercontinental missiles, which make up 75 percent of the Soviet strategic force. But the attack has gradually escalated. Western diplomats in Moscow said "not negotiable" was the sharpest language yet, and fared other unpleasantness.

"I think what the president has proposed is ridiculous," said Georgi Arbatov, director of the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Affairs. He said the purpose was "to disarm the Soviet Union and to inflict heavy economic cost on us, to make our investments obsolete." Others suggested that Reagan's whole move toward arms negotiations was "cosmetic."

There are lots of reasons for pessimism. Yet I emerge from Moscow, conversations on the nuclear problem with a dogged feeling that there still is a chance for successful negotiation of some kind. That is so, despite all the negatives because both parties have an interest in success.

The Russians, with all their criticism of the Reagan administration's call for cuts in ground-launched missiles, have objective reasons to reduce their preponderant reliance on these weapons. They know that their missiles will become increasingly vulnerable; the very concern they express about new weapons that can penetrate Soviet defenses shows a need to rearm. And the Reagan administration, for all its insistence that the United States is in a position of strategic inferiority, may have political reasons to abandon this or that planned new weapons system. The MX, for example, is in deep trouble in Congress.

In short, there are reasons for the conservatives in both Moscow and Washington to favor numerical reduction and qualitative restraint in strategic weapons. The question is: what is the political climate will allow.

A useful tactic for both parties would be to seek early agreement on a limited subject related to nuclear war. Success could build confidence for the strategic arms talks. Soviet officials mentioned updating and improving past agreements for consultation and hot-line communication to prevent accidental war.

The New York Times

Some Resounding Phrases From Reagan

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Many years ago I was deplored as the undergraduate speaker at an annual alumni function.

The day before, I handed my address to the university's director of ovens, a burly, hard-boiled professional. He said, "What did you say? Nothing, I hope." A lot of professionals hope desperately that the president of the United States will say nothing in his speeches, because nothing raises no problems.

"I have often wondered about the shyness of some of us in the West about standing for these ideals that have done so much to ease the plight of man and the hardships of our imperfect world," Mr. Reagan told the British Parliament last month.

Soviet diplomats are positively in trauma. Add to that speech the next one, before the United Nations. At this rate the morale of the West will build to such a point that Margaret Thatcher will order the British fleet from the Falkland Islands to Leningrad to demand Soviet surrender.

Uri Kornilov of Tass pronounced Mr. Reagan's London speech a "stunningly bold attack on the U.S.S.R." Let us pause and see what was said.

Lindbergh secretly put in for a little maintenance in Greenland.

The Soviet Union, over the past 15 years, somehow maneuvered most American diplomats, and all American presidents, into agreeing to say practically nothing about the super fraud that the Soviet Union is, the abyssal failure that it is.

The noxious superstition of it all. In transmuting Karl Marx as prophesying a revolution — but against the workers, rather than for them (a brilliant perception of Richard Pipes, adroitly used by President Reagan) — the very legitimacy of the Soviet enterprise is challenged. "From Stettin on the Baltic to Varna on the Black Sea, the regimes planted by totalitarianism have had more than 30 years to establish their legitimacy. But none — not even one regime — has yet been able to risk free elections."

That kind of thing, coming from an American president, may indeed bring back the Cold War, as Tass threatens. So? Better a cold war than a hot war, and better no illusions than the slowly nothingness of most diplomatic effusions.

Universal Press Syndicate

The Good News, for a While, Is That Food Output Is Rising

By Jonathan Power

thirds of the population of the Third World — have all shown significant progress.

The evidence now becoming available

SCIENCE/BEHAVIOR

What Makes Children Shy?

By Maya Pines

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In Denver, two psychologists working in a manner of speaking as professional strangers made a practice of visiting the homes of twin children who had never seen them before. Some of these 1- and 2-year-old twins were identical; some were fraternal. Whether they were one or the other turned out to matter considerably in a study that would ultimately demonstrate shyness appears to be largely an inherited trait.

When one identical twin was shy as the intruders approached, the other tended to be so. But fraternal twins showed much less tendency to behave the same way.

This study — by Dr. Robert Plomin of the University of Colorado's Institute for Behavioral Genetics and Dr. David C. Rowe of Oberlin College — is just one in the rapidly growing field of behavioral genetics, in which the links between heredity and certain specific behavioral traits or personality characteristics are being explored and often strengthened.

In addition to shyness, researchers are establishing ties, some firmer than others, between heredity and stuttering, dyslexia and alcoholism. Investigations of the associations between genetics and mental illness have also expanded significantly in recent years.

Screening Twins

Hundreds of identical and fraternal twins are being tested and videotaped to determine whether people who come from the same fertilized egg and thus have identical genes behave more like one another than twins who come from separate eggs and are no more closely related than any other pair of siblings. Hundreds of adopted children are being compared to both their biological and their adoptive parents, to see which they resemble more.

Hundreds of siblings, half-siblings, cousins and other relatives have also been enlisted in this search, as well as thousands of unrelated children and adults who serve as controls.

Much of the current interest deals with personality traits that the researchers call "temperament" — such matters as mood, reaction to cuddling in infancy, attention span, level of activity.

The Louisville Twin Study, for instance, a major study that began in 1959 and originally focused on mental development, is now looking at individual differences in temperament in infant twins who will be followed up for years.

Shyness or wariness toward strangers begins in infancy and remains strongly tied to heredity in adulthood, according to Plomin. When he and Rowe went into the homes of young twins, some of the toddlers came running toward them at once, while others re-



Study of twins indicates shyness is largely an inherited trait.

mained reticent throughout the visit. But while the identical twins showed remarkable similarity in their approach or withdrawal, this similarity applied only to their behavior towards strangers, Plomin said. The "toddlers' behavior towards their mothers seemed unrelated to whether they were identical or fraternal twins, indicating that whatever accounted for the differences between them was learned, rather than inborn.

"What's inherited is shyness," Plomin said in an interview, "not sociability or gregariousness. The most heritable person you know may be warm and empathetic with someone he's familiar with, though he'd be upright with strangers."

Shy and Sociable

Some people are both shy and unsociable; they don't mind being pretty isolated, Plomin said. Others have no problem because they are sociable but not shy. But a small group of people are very sociable, though shy, and life is often difficult for them largely because of their genes. Other personality traits seem to be less heritable, judging by the results of research on children in whom such traits were actually measured. Neither aggressiveness nor the ability to listen in the presence of competing noise, for example, were related to heredity, according to Plomin.

When twins or their parents fill out questionnaires, however, the genetic influence on personality appears greater. Studies of twins who were separated in infancy and raised apart have shown surprising similarities between identical twins on such traits as "conservatism" for instance, or on their ability (as perceived by themselves) to influence, lead or dominate others.

Behavioral genetics deals with

abnormal, as well as normal, behavior. Much of the research carried out in recent years has shown that close relatives of people who suffer from such severe mental illnesses as schizophrenia or manic depression are born with a higher risk of developing those disorders. Now researchers are zeroing in on the genetic aspects of less crippling problems, such as reading disabilities and stuttering.

Genes and Dyslexia

Geneticists have recently found curious links between certain patterns on the human chromosome number 15 and a specific kind of dyslexia, or reading disability, in six families that had at least a three-generation history of that disability. This research, by Dr. Shirley Smith of the Boys' Town Institute in Omaha and Herbert Lubs of the Mailman Center at the University of Miami, suggests a particular gene on that chromosome may be responsible for at least this type of reading disability.

About one-fourth to one-third of the siblings or parents of people with reading disabilities show similar impairment, says Dr. John DeFries, who has just completed the largest family study of such disabilities ever conducted, the Colorado Family Reading Study of 125 families and matched controls. However, the researchers have not uncovered how the disability is transmitted.

Similarly, a predisposition to stuttering appears to be inherited, although women are less affected, Dr. Kenneth K. Kidd of the Yale University department of human genetics said his study of 2,035 relatives of 397 stutters shows definite signs of genetic transmission, but cannot yet be regarded as conclusive.

The hole was drilled during two periods in 1979 and from last November to January. Perhaps the most important result has been the strong support it yields for the hypothesis that ophiolites — massive formations on land, often associated with rich ore deposits — are cross sections of former oceanic ridge crests. Confirmation of this concept, which could be a powerful tool for finding new ore deposits, has been one goal of the Deep Sea Drilling Program, an international effort based on the Glomar Challenger.

THE FRONT PAGE

The International Herald Tribune
1887-1980

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Unlocking the Secrets Of Deep-Sea Minerals

By Walter Sullivan

New York Times Service

EXPERIMENTS in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans, including measurements in the deepest hole yet drilled into the sea floor, have yielded a revolutionary view of the sea floor that covers 70 percent of the earth's surface. The investigations have helped to explain the processes that have shaped the oceanic crust, generated ore deposits and controlled the composition of the sea itself.

Much of the ocean floor, it appears, leaks like a sieve, allowing seawater to percolate as much as three miles into parts of the ocean's rocky basement. The water becomes superheated and erupts, laden with minerals.

So universal and extensive is this process that, as noted in the British scientific journal *Nature*, scientists now believe a volume of water equal to all the earth's oceans circulates through the hottest zone of the sea floor every 8 million to 10 million years.

Much of this water erupts along midocean ridges, such as the East Pacific Rise, in the form of mineral-laden geysers. Water also circulates in other areas of the oceanic crust, carrying subterranean heat to the ocean floor. The discovery of such colossal circulations of water through the ocean floor has solved a number of longstanding mysteries regarding the composition of the seas.

Vast quantities of material extracted from continental rocks by weathering are carried in solution by rivers into the oceans. Yet geochemists have long been perplexed as to why many of these substances, such as magnesium, do not accumulate there. It now appears that water circulation deposits them deep within the oceanic crust, whose chemical composition is thereby altered.

Hot Oceanic Crust

After the water has finished percolating through the extremely hot oceanic crust all of its magnesium has been removed. Its dissolved sulfates have also been left behind as solid sulfate and sulfide minerals. At the same time the water has leached potassium, calcium, silicon, iron, lithium and manganese from the crustal rock. This explains why there is so much manganese in the seas and in the nodules sought by deep-sea mining projects.

Other recent findings explain in far greater detail than before how the ocean floors are being torn apart along a system of rifts and ridges that envelop the world like the seams on a baseball. Over millions of years, this process has formed all the world's existing sea floors and many of its most important mineral deposits.

Along the ridges, giant plates of oceanic crust are pulling apart, allowing volcanic rock to rise from below and fill the gaps. Far from these zones of new sea-floor formation, some plates descend into the ocean's interior along island arcs like the Aleutians, or along coastlines such as those of western Mexico and the Pacific Northwest. The process is called subduction.

As the sea floor, often laden with water-saturated sediment, descends under the island chain or continental rim, part of it melts and rises, releasing steam and other gases under high pressure. This generates eruptions such as that of Mount St. Helens two years ago.

Many scientists have believed that in some subduction zones the upper sedimentary layers are scraped off the sea floor as it descends under the continent, plastering sedimentary material against the coastline. Much of the western United States may have been formed in this manner.

Now, however, the drilling ship *Glomar Challenger*, boring into a subduction zone off Central America, has shown that the entire sea floor with all its sediment and entrained water, is being carried down. Little or none is being scraped off the descending plate and added to the coast.

The ship's most dramatic achievement has been to drill almost twice as deep into sea-floor as any previous drilling, three times returning to the site, replacing the bit in the same hole and penetrating 4,429 feet below the bottom.

The hole was drilled during two periods in 1979 and from last November to January. Perhaps the most important result has been the strong support it yields for the hypothesis that ophiolites — massive formations on land, often associated with rich ore deposits — are cross sections of former oceanic ridge crests. Confirmation of this concept, which could be a powerful tool for finding new ore deposits, has been one goal of the Deep Sea Drilling Program, an international effort based on the *Glomar Challenger*.

Wednesday that "as soon as we have reliable indications that hostilities have ceased and will not restart we will be anxious to return prisoners."

Meanwhile, officials sources said the British government, searching for a way to rid itself of the prisoners, is seriously considering making a unilateral declaration that hostilities are at an end.

Pilot Released

Argentina's release Wednesday of its only British prisoner, a pilot and recent ambiguous but basically peaceable statements by Argentinian officials.

In the absence of such a statement, the British have insisted that they would continue to hold the prisoners.

But the prospect of shipping the

prisoners 8,000 miles (12,800 kilometers) to Britain is an onerous one, officials said, so the government is preparing a declaration that the fighting is finished.

They say the plan is to assume that the declaration is being accepted by Argentina if Buenos Aires does not contradict it in a matter of days. The prisoners would then be sent to Argentina.

Britain would continue the economic and shipping restrictions in an effort to get Argentina to indicate that it would not again attempt to invade the islands.

If Argentina did indicate that,

Britain could withdraw the bulk of its forces from the region, an action favored by Britain both because of the high cost of maintaining the military presence and because of other defense commitments.

Recent reports from Argentina quote officials as saying there can be no formal cessation of hostilities until Britain agrees to open talks on the sovereignty of the islands. But Mrs. Thatcher has said repeatedly that she will not do so.

In an effort to end the deadlock, Britain two weeks ago dropped its demand for an explicit statement by Argentina that hostilities were over and said "positive indications" would be sufficient.

Since then, Argentina's new president, Gen. Reynaldo Benito Bignone, and other senior officials have maintained that Argentina's claim to the Falklands remained in force. But they have made no suggestion that further belligerence was in prospect.

Last weekend the prisoners were put aboard a merchant ship, the St. Edmund, in the Falklands capital of Stanley. Sources said the ship would head slowly for Ascension, halfway between Britain and the Falklands, in hopes that it could soon be ordered to Argentina instead.

As of Wednesday, the ship remained off the Falklands while the government was deciding what to do.

With the end of the war, however, Mr. Nott said the scale of the fighting was being reconsidered and that no new dismissal notices would be issued at Portsmouth at Jan. 1.

As for equipment, he said that the government intended to retain and refit the ice patrol ship *Endurance*, which was to have been taken out of service, as well as keep the destroyers *Fife*, *Glamorgan* and *Bristol*, also scheduled for retirement.

Mr. Nott said he was ordering an extra Type 22 antisubmarine frigate at a cost of \$236 million. In addition, changes would be made in the Type 23 frigate, raising the cost from \$123 million to \$158 million.

The extra costs of the Type 23 frigates represented advanced sonar devices, a possible lengthening

of the ship to accommodate the Sea King helicopter and a light gun. These changes might reflect Falklands experience.

Four hunter-killer submarines, similar to those credited with bringing up the Argentine Navy, are under construction, Mr. Nott told Parliament, with two more likely to be ordered, bringing the total to 17. Bids were also being placed for a new conventional submarine suitable for shallower waters.

Mr. Nott was delighted with the Sea Harrier aircraft, saying that he intended to order seven in addition to replacing the seven lost in the Falklands.

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The extra costs of the Type 23 frigates represented advanced sonar devices, a possible lengthening

Undoing Evil-Stepmother Image

By Glenn Collins

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — She is the wicked stepmother, and she has a powerful hold on cultural myth and in children's imagination. In "Hansel and Gretel," she persuades the woodchopper to banish his innocents into the sinister forest. In "Snow White" she is fair from the fairest of them all. And in "Cinderella" she humiliates the hard-working heroine, as the first English version of "Mother Goose Tales," said in 1729, "displaying her ill humour by employing her in the meanest work of the house."

Bad Press

"Stepmothers have had a bad press," said Dr. Emily Visher, a clinical psychologist who is the co-founder of the Stepfamily Association of America, a five-year-old organization with 2,000 members that provides information and support for stepparents.

BUSINESS BRIEFS**W. German Bank Denies Problems**

FRANKFURT — Bank für Gemeinschaft said in a statement Thursday that rumors it has run into liquidity problems or has encountered difficulties in the foreign exchange market are untrue.

The bank, which is owned by West German trade unions, said, "Rumors of apparent liquidity difficulties at BFG in connection with problems of Neue Heimat are... foolish and have no basis in fact." It also denied a problem "with a dollar position."

Neue Heimat is Western Europe's biggest housing and property development company, and it is also owned by West German trade unions, though BFG has no stake in the company. Earlier this year questions were raised widely about the propriety of investments by some union officials in housing projects that allowed substantial tax savings.

Sanyo Says Export Sales Up 5.7%

TOKYO — Sanyo Electric reported a 4.5 percent increase in profit for the six months ending May 31, and Thursday that export sales for the period totaled \$10.8 billion yen (\$775 million), up 5.7 percent from the same period 8 years earlier.

Overall sales, which were up 6.7 percent, included 197.7 billion yen of electronic appliances, up 4.4 percent from a year earlier, 105.8 billion yen of consumer electric products, up 0.2 percent, and 34.3 billion of industrial electric products, up 14.9 percent.

Sales of videotape recorders in the first half rose 87 percent from a year earlier, Sanyo said, while sales of audio equipment fell 26.3 percent.

Mitsubishi to Limit New Hiring

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Heavy Industries said Thursday it will reduce by 65 percent the number of new employees hired in the fiscal year starting next April following a slump in its shipbuilding division.

It said shipbuilding orders received in the year ended March 31, 1982, fell 30 percent to 180 billion yen (\$695 million), and orders are expected to decline further this year. New hiring next year will be limited to 590, down from 1,663 this year.

Mitsubishi also said it will build a new plant for production of the U.S.-designed Sidewinder missile for the Japanese air force. It said it would deliver 171 of the third-generation Sidewinder missiles to the air force by 1984.

Banco Ambrosiano Holds Talks

LUGANO, Switzerland — Talks are under way on the possible sale of Banco Ambrosiano's 45 percent stake in Lugano-based Gotthard Bank, a Gotthard spokesman said Thursday.

Asked to comment on Milan Bourse rumors, he said contacts are taking place with a number of possible buyers, some of whom are Swiss.

The stake is held by Banco Ambrosiano Holding of Luxembourg, itself 70-percent owned by Banco Ambrosiano, whose former president, Roberto Calvi, was found dead in London last month.

Japanese, Iran in Steel Accord

TOKYO — A group of six Japanese steel manufacturers has reached basic agreement with the Iranian government to ship 231,000 tons of steel products at an undisclosed price, Nippon Steel said Thursday.

"It said this is the first steel-export contract with Iran in 18 months. The contract follows the recent resumption of long-term contracts between Japanese oil importers and the Iranian National Oil Co., it was said.

The Japanese group includes Nippon Steel, Nippon Kokan, Kawasaki Steel, Sumitomo Metal Industries, Nissin Steel and Kobe Steel.

U.S. Retailers Say Sales Down

NEW YORK — The two largest retail chains in the United States Thursday reported sales declines in June, compared with a year ago, citing weather-related decreases and the generally weak economy.

Scars Roebuck & Co. reported a 1 percent sales drop in the five weeks ended July 3, to \$1.86 billion, down \$19 million from \$1.88 billion.

K mart said sales dropped 1.2 percent in the five weeks ended June 30 to \$1.59 billion, down \$19.9 million from the \$1.61 billion in the same period a year earlier.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Japan, S. Korea Move Closer in Talks on Crucial Credit

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Almost a year ago, South Korea asked Japan for \$10 billion in aid to bolster the South Korean economy, mired in its worst crisis in 20 years. This week, after arduous negotiations, the two nations have scaled the proposal down to \$4 billion, still one of the largest aid and credit packages ever negotiated, and agreement on its final form seems near.

The agreement was suddenly requested last August by President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea. This week it was discussed by Japanese officials here with South Korea's foreign minister, Lee Bum Suk. U.S. and Japanese banks already heavy lenders to ailing South Korean industry, are monitoring the official talks closely, reluctant to extend any further credit until an accord on the larger deal is reached.

"Perhaps just minor adjustments might be possible" in the reaching final agreement, said Michio Watanabe, the Japanese finance minister, after meeting with Mr. Lee this week. The remark was interpreted by officials here as a sign that, after long resistance, Japan is ready to make some concessions to South Korea.

So far all the concessions have been made by Mr. Chun, whose country has been battered after two decades of brisk economic growth, by rising oil prices, the world recession, soaring interest rates and foreign restrictions on Korean exports.

His predecessor as president, Park Chung Hee, had seen real economic growth averaging 10 percent a year, which made South Korea the envy of the developing world.

But the reasons for President Chun's anxiety are mainly economic. Since 1980, when the former paratrooper commander took over the government with armed forces' backing, South Korean economic growth has averaged little more than 1 percent on an annual basis. Foreign investors, alarmed by Seoul political instability, have cut back on plans for spending money in South Korea.

"What should I do with the economy?" Mr. Chun asked a group of U.S. academics visiting Seoul recently, a note of anguish in his voice.

Foreign investment in South Korea from private sources totaled \$874 million during the nation's five-year plan of 1972-76, covering 845 projects. But in the 1977-81 plan such investment dropped to \$634 million, covering just 235 projects.

Chronic Deficits

The earlier inflow of foreign loans and credits helped cover chronic deficits in South Korea's external payments since the first

U.S. Lenders to Look More Closely at Risks Of Small Energy Firms

By Robert A. Bennett
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Last weekend's failure of Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma City will make many banks much more cautious in lending to small, specifically financed oil-exploration companies, bankers predict.

They emphasize that even small companies in the oil and gas industry will continue to get credit, as long as they are well capitalized and have strong track records.

"We plan to expand our business with the independents on a sound basis," said William A. Lockwood, senior vice president in charge of Cuibank's energy department.

Nevertheless, some lenders are expected to drop out of the market, especially regional ones that are outside oil- and gas-producing regions and lack the expertise to judge energy loans — will most likely drop out of the market, the bankers said.

Getting Hurt

"In the past few years, so many regional banks have come to us asking how to get into the business," said a senior vice president in charge of energy lending for a major New York bank. "If they do it without the proper experience and procedures, they're going to get hurt."

Within the oil and gas industry, "the people who have been affected the most are the small independents, the drilling contractors that went out and bought expensive equipment, the mom-and-pop type operators," said Conrad P. Albert, senior vice president in charge of energy lending at Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.

Manufacturers Hanover Bank is one of the largest lenders to energy-related companies, with \$4 billion of such loans outstanding. Mr. Albert said that, even before the failure of Penn Square, his bank lent only to well-capitalized companies with long experience in the oil and gas business. And many bankers and bank analysts said that the failure of Penn Square will cause most other lenders to take similar approaches.

Mr. Hoyt said, however, that Morgan will continue to make loans to independent operators and that many are very strong financially. "There's a tremendous spectrum in the business," he said, "from the double-A-rated superior to mom-and-pop type operations."

Business Failures In U.S. Accelerate

United Press International

NEW YORK — Business failures in the first six months of this year exceeded the total for all of 1980, Dun & Bradstreet reported Wednesday.

The credit rating and business information service said failures for the six months ended July 1 amounted to 11,948, or an average weekly rate of 460. This compared with 11,742 failures, or an average weekly rate of 224, for all of 1980, and with 17,040 closings in 1981, when 8,235 concerns folded during the first six months.

Last week, the manufacturing and service sectors nearly doubled in failures from year-ago levels, the report said.

"It's a black eye to all types of energy lending," said George M.

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Bank de Paris et des Pays-Bas

This change formalises the names by which the Group has been known in domestic and international financial circles for some time.

Dow Refuses Further Korean Investment

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

TOKYO — While officials of South Korea and Japan were negotiating a major aid package for Seoul this week, the chairman of Dow Chemical, the largest foreign corporate investor in South Korea, warned during a visit here that uncertain economic and political conditions in South Korea make new investments there seem unattractive for the near future.

"These are difficult days to South Korea," said Robert W. Lundeen, Dow's chairman, adding that he would advise other companies considering investing in South Korea "to weigh the risk-reward equation very carefully" first.

Mr. Lundeen described himself as basically a "Korean booster," and he expressed confidence that Dow's difficulties in South Korea would be resolved and that the country's economy would pick up eventually. "But we're not interested in investing 5 cents in Korea until the present problems are straightened out," he said.

Dow Chemical has invested \$150 million in South Korea through a subsidiary, Dow Chemical Korea Ltd., and a 50-50 joint venture, Korea Pacific Chem-

ical and Caustic Soda.

Dow estimates that, during the last two years, it has lost a total of \$60 million in South Korea. To improve matters, Dow wants to merge the joint venture with its subsidiary. Under its proposal, the Korean partners would hold 30 percent of the combined enterprise.

Dow Chemical is pressing Seoul to remove the joint venture's president and three other Korean executives who were nominated by the government. Dow insists they have little business experience.

In response, a spokesman for the president — Pak Chu, a retired general — said Dow's complaints were camouflage hiding its intent to gain full control of the company.

South Koreans say the main reason for Dow's losses, after a decade of profitable operation, is that capacity was increased sharply in 1980, just as the petrochemical business was entering a slump.

So the talks with Japan are considered critical, with U.S. officials eager for signs that Tokyo will join Washington in backing Mr. Chun. Although the United States had provided economic aid two years ago, it remains a close military ally of South Korea, where there are 40,000 U.S. soldiers.

Japan, with a trillion-dollar economy, has already been helping South Korea's \$50 billion economy.

For the last two years, such aid has run about \$73 million a year.

The new package would provide several hundred million dollars a year, which might be offered in five years or over a slightly longer period, plus similar outlays of cash from the Japanese Export-Import Bank.

Leaders of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party decided to respond after former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka made behind-the-scenes contact with the Koreans through his secretary, Shigezo Hayasaka, and others.

officials, the Japanese said. They complained that Mr. Lho delegated nothing to his aides, so the talks were confined to tense formal proceedings, with no leeway for horse-trading in the corridors. When Mr. Chun transferred Mr. Lho to the Korean intelligence agency a month ago and replaced him with the outgoing Mr. Lee, the aid talks got a shot in the arm, according to Japanese officials.

Mr. Lee is not well known in Tokyo, and this week he has been busy getting acquainted, calling on leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party as well as top government officials, ending with Premier Zenko Suzuki.

"The newly appointed minister

is much more flexible," said a Japanese Foreign Ministry official close to the negotiations. "The climate has changed a great deal."

The great question now appears to be whether political stability can last long enough in South Korea to let the talks make headway.

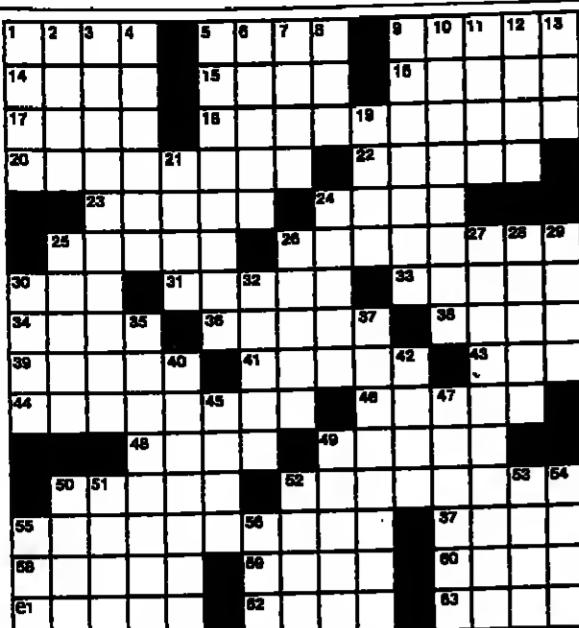
Gold Markets		July 8
		A.M.
		P.M.
Home Banks	3120.70	3108.65
London	3072.50	3077.77
Paris (112.5 Mln)	3072.50	313.19
Zurich	3104.65	314.75
London	3104.65	314.75
New York	313.30	314.75
Paris	312.50	314.75
Luxembourg	312.50	314.75
London	312.50	314.75
Paris	312.50	314.75
London	312.50	314.75
Paris	312.50	314.75

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Price	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
\$10	20.00-15.00	20.00-13.00	14.20
\$20	40.00-37.0		

BOOKS

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 Like a tortoise
- 5 City in Texas
- 9 "The Younger" and "the Elder"
- 14 Term at sea
- 15 Quite — (many)
- 16 Plate of a sort
- 17 Naldi of the silents
- 18 Maggie's weapon in comics
- 20 Warehouse
- 22 — a Grecian Urn"
- 23 Kind of opposition
- 24 Indigo plant
- 25 Put off
- 26 Quid pro quo, sometimes
- 30 Rib
- 31 Thurmond of S.C.
- 33 Broadway hit
- 34 Holliday's friend
- 36 German marksmen
- 38 Baseball's Ed and Mel
- 39 Harden
- 41 Younger son
- 43 Billycock, e.g.
- 44 His appellation is an imitation
- 46 Last word of a Hemingway title

DOWN

- 1 Oriel part
- 2 Musicologist
- 3 Timpani member
- 4 — confusion:
- 5 Botic.
- 6 " — and his money..."
- 7 Early Scot
- 8 One of the moreporks
- 9 Early Shaw play
- 10 Mayor Bradley is one
- 11 " — the mornin' to you!"
- 12 Frigg's husband
- 13 D.C. V.I.P.
- 14 Type of wave
- 15 Eliminate, in a way
- 16 Medicant
- 17 Light color
- 18 Formed in a bow
- 19 King of gea-tars
- 20 Anna from N.Y.C.
- 21 Blame
- 22 Confidential sounds
- 23 Draw off wine
- 24 Circuit rider, e.g.
- 25 Bent backward
- 26 Erik from N.Y.C.
- 27 Father of Ganymede
- 28 Millions upon millennia
- 29 Moderate
- 30 Pertaining to a region
- 31 Lunar plain
- 32 Early Peruvian
- 33 Liz played her decorative carving
- 34 Type of budget temis
- 35 Shriver of Winona's affliction

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
ALASKA	22	72	14	41
AMER. ADAM	28	80	20	55
ANKARA	25	77	7	56
ATHENS	24	84	22	72
AUCKLAND	16	50	6	43
BANDOK	34	73	22	72
BANGKOK	26	77	12	54
BELGRADE	22	77	21	54
BERLIN	21	85	21	70
BOSTON	24	74	14	59
BRUSSELS	24	74	14	59
BUDAPEST	22	73	17	57
BUENOS AIRES	12	54	7	45
CABO	22	79	22	72
CALIFORNIA	20	65	17	63
CASABLANCA	27	81	14	57
CHICAGO	26	84	15	59
COPENHAGEN	21	70	10	59
COSTA DEL SOL	22	70	10	59
DAVOS	24	74	14	59
DUBLIN	22	73	17	57
EDINBURGH	22	73	17	57
FLORENCE	27	79	22	72
FRANKFURT	26	84	20	65
GENEVA	24	74	14	59
HARARE	22	73	17	57
HELSINKI	22	73	17	57
HONG KONG	24	74	14	57
HWASEON	25	82	14	61
ISTANBUL	22	71	19	49
JERUSALEM	22	71	19	49
LAS PALMAS	22	71	18	43
LIMA	22	71	17	43
LISBON	22	71	14	57
LONDON	24	72	14	57

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

July 8, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotations are provided by the manager. The exchange rate quotations are from the U.S. dollar quotations supplied for the HFT: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (r) regulatory; (l) irregularly; (u) irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd
(d) Commer.
(d) Indust.
(d) Financ.
(d) Globem.
(d) Bond Invest.
(d) Equity Invest.
(d) Bond Fund
(d) Bond Fund R.E.

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG 2622 Bern
(d) C.S.F. Fund
(d) Bond Fund
(d) Bond Fund R.V.

BRITANNIA PO Box 271 St. Helier, Jersey
(w) Universal Growth Fund
(w) Bond Fund
(w) Bond Fund R.E.

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
(d) Bond Fund
(d) Bond Fund R.E.

CREDIT SWISS
(d) Actions Swiss.
(d) Commer.
(d) Bond Fund
(d) Bond Fund R.E.

DIT INVESTMENT F.M.
(d) Concord.
(d) Ind. Reinforcement.

FIDELITY PO Box 471 Hamilton, Bermuda
(d) Bond Fund
(d) Bond Fund Cum. Prof.
(d) Bond Fund R.E.

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD.
(d) Bond Fund
(d) Bond Fund L.

G.T. Bond Fund
(d) Bond Fund L.

G.T

SPORTS

West Germany, Italy to Meet for Championship

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SEVILLE, Spain — West Germany defeated France on penalty kicks Thursday to advance to Sunday's World Cup soccer championship against Italy.

Earlier, in Barcelona, Paolo Rossi scored twice to sink Poland 2-0 and take Italy through to the final. Rossi followed up Monday's hat-trick performance against Brazil by netting in the 22d and 73d minutes.

France led 3-2 on penalties when the French goalkeeper saved from Ulrich Stielike. That put the French on the edge of victory, but in the next penalty, Harald Schumacher saved from Didier Six.

After five penalties each, the teams were level at 4-4 and the contest went to sudden death.

Schumacher dived to his right to stop a shot by Maxime Bossis. Horst Hrubesch then took the last kick and slammed it home.

The match moved into overtime.

When regulation time ended in a 1-1 tie,

Pierre Littbarski put West Germany ahead 1-0, in the 18th minute, when he struck home a loose ball after Jean-Luc Etroni could only parry a shot by Klaus Fischer.

But Michel Platini scored from the penalty spot in the 27th minute to put France level at 1-1. The spot kick was awarded when Bernd Forster held Dominique Rocheau inside the box.

Mario Tresor scored in the 22d minute when he volleyed the ball into the net from about 10 meters following a freekick from Alain Gresse.

Gresse made it 3-1 for France in the 98th minute when he collected a pass from Six. His shot from the edge of the box went in off Italy's four previous games.

It has been a dramatic three days for Rossi, who was in danger of being dropped for the Brazil match after failing to score in Italy's four previous games.

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Gary Cook of Britain won the men's 800-meter race in 1:44.71, the world's fastest time this year. James Robinson of the United States, was a close second in 1:44.72 and David Mack, another American, was third in 1:45.55.

On Friday, the chase to better Ovett's 1,500-meter world record of 3:31.15 switches from Norway to France, where Ovett is among a strong seven-man field competing in the feature race at the Paris International Track Meet.

Moocroft took the lead after 1,200 meters and moved steadily from the pack. His split times were: 1,000 meters in 2:38.200, in 5:12; 3,000 in 7:50, and 4,000 in 10:28.

Rossi finished 4th

Romo, fresh from nearly breaking his record Tuesday night in Stockholm, Sweden, where he clocked 13:08.97, was unable to close in on Moocroft and finished fourth with 13:25.14.

Moocroft, 29, with a former best of 13:20.51, increased his speed almost every lap. Lifted by 5,758 spectators at Bislett Stadium, he covered the last 400 meters in 55 seconds to shatter the record.

Walker, the 1,500 Olympic champion in 1976, was timed at 3:49.08 for second place.

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New Zealand Lifts Ban
On Snakes for Bo Derek

New Zealand lifted its ban against importing snakes so American actress Bo Derek can bring a 5-meter (16-foot) boa constrictor for the making of the film "Ev and That Damn Apple." New Zealand is free of snakes, which allow flightless birds including the kiwi the country's national symbol to survive. The government said snakes brought in for the film will have to be male and incapable of breeding. Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said: "If the thing did escape it would either pine away for lack of company or die of old age."

* * *

Five Russians and one American won the top six prizes in the vocal category of the seventh international Tchaikovsky competition. Lidya Zablyatova, 28, of Kiev won the top woman's prize and Press Burchinaladze, 27, of Tbilisi, won the men's. Khuramash Kasimov won the silver medal for women and Gagam Grigoryan for the men. Dolara Maria Zajic, a 30-year-old mezzo-soprano from New York City, won a bronze medal for third place in the women's section. The other American in the vocal finals Steven West, 32, of San Diego, Calif., placed seventh among the eight men but was awarded a special prize for the best performance of a Russian composition. Nodoka Kimura of Japan, the only other woman finalist from a non-communist country, was awarded an honorary diploma and also a special prize for the best performance of a Russian composition.

* * *

Mohammed Al-Fassi is in trouble again, this time with the tiny seaside hotel where he and his entourage have been staying in Hollywood, Fla. The Saudi Arabian sheikh was arrested, briefly, at the Diplomat Hotel which claims he owes \$1,475,515 for two whole floors and rooms service for two months. "We were called by hotel officials to escort him out because he wouldn't pay his bill. There were no incidents. He was very cooperative," said a police spokesman. Al-Fassi was charged with defrauding an innkeeper and freed on \$1,000 bond. An aide for the 27-year-old sheikh claimed the hotel overcharged him as much as \$11,000 a day and said he will make good on his bill by "robbing his piggybank." Al-Fassi is also engaged in a multimillion-dollar divorce suit with his estranged wife Sheila Dene.

OBSERVER

Unfit for Poverty

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — A man whose job is to help the poor tells me the current recession has produced a new class of citizens. He calls them "unskilled paupers." They are people who spent all their lives working at jobs and consequently never had time to master the arts of poverty.

"Poverty is like a craft," my friend says. "This is what President Reagan is really saying when he tells those anecdotes about welfare queens and cocktail parties financed with food stamps. Millions of Americans have spent their entire lives being poor. They are just as poor at poverty as master machinists and carpenters are at their jobs."

In the past couple of generations the United States has institutionalized poverty so that we now have extended families in which the pauper's traditions are passed along from father to son to grandchild along with the old family skills.

"Being poor requires an astonishing degree of training," my friend says. "It looks easy to people who have so much money that their main worry is trying to locate the newest tax shelter, but strip one of those high-taxed cats of his income and chances are he'd be found frozen to death in a cardboard box on the sidewalk some morning next January."

The soaring unemployment caused by the current recession is an eye-opener for a lot of people, people who have always had jobs and complained about the easy life led by welfare clients. Suddenly out of work, these people are finding that poverty isn't the bowl of cherries they thought it was. They're finding it takes a lot of skills.

He did so, but applied under his right name and mailed his application the same day his wife mailed hers. Both applications arrived on my friend's desk in the same mail. He could hardly fail to notice the names were the same, and he scanned the husband's application carefully.

Among other information the form requested was "wife's occupation." The husband had answered, "widow." This couple is obviously unfit for poverty. If the government doesn't send them back to work it will be responsible for their being found frozen to death in a cardboard box someday next January.

hard as oiling a production-line robot or padding an expense account for a two-week trip to Paris.

Then maybe American paupers will gain the recognition they deserve. I doubt the Congress will ever create a Pauper Day to celebrate this distinctive endeavor as we now celebrate Labor Day. That would require acknowledging that pauperism is an inevitable part of the American economic system. It would mean saluting those who do this essential job so skillfully.

Still, I think it's possible our paupers might come out of this recession with a little more public respect. All those amateurs now discovering how much moxie it takes for a pauper to find the rent money, pay the kerosene bill and spend a seven-day week staring into space without going insane are bound to speak up when some colleague who always held a job starts talking about "welfare bums." I think they'll say, "Not welfare bums — welfare craftsmen."

Just how tough an unskilled pauper can make things for himself is illustrated by a story my friend tells of working in a fuel-assistance program for the needy.

A married couple new to poverty and unable to keep warm on their government allotment of wood decided last winter to try their hand at lumber skills.

By living together they were entitled to one quota of wood. If they lived apart, each would get one quota, giving them twice as much heat if they pooled their wood. They didn't want to separate though. Instead, the husband decided his wife should notify the government that he had died. Thereafter he would make a separate application for wood from a false address.

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It's conceivable that the flood of amateurs pouring into the poverty field may finally bring America's paupers the respect they deserve. If prosperity is just around the corner, as President Reagan says, presumably a lot of unskilled paupers will go back to jobs in factories and offices and spread the word that surviving at poverty is just as

New York Times Service

By Carol Krucoff
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Charles Berlitz was a child, each family member spoke to him in a different language; his mother in French, his father English, his grandfather German and his cousins and baby-sitters Spanish.

"My bedroom walls were lined with charts of animals and foods and parts of the world," the linguist recalled about growing up in the New York home dominated by his grandfather, language-teaching innovator Maximilian Berlitz.

"Each person would talk with me in their particular language and point to things on the charts asking 'What is this?'

By the time he was 3, Berlitz, now 66, spoke four languages and was trying to make up one of his own.

"I didn't realize they were speaking different languages. I thought every person had their own particular way of speaking. Since I'd hear my mother switch to German when she spoke to my grandfather, I thought everyone had to learn everyone else's way of speaking to communicate. I wanted my own language, too."

Although his family dissuaded him from creating a new one, his grandfather (who spoke 58 languages) made sure that — from the age of 8 on — young Charles learned a different language every year. Today he speaks more than two dozen in varying degrees of fluency — "about 12 well enough to be interviewed in and about 15 more with the aid of a dictionary" — and is listed in *Who's Who* of linguists as one of the 15 most eminent linguists in the world. (He has not been affiliated with the Berlitz Schools — now a subsidiary of Macmillan Inc. — since the late 1960s.)

Language as Insight

Language, said Berlitz, "is far more than different words used to communicate. It is a psychological outlook, an insight into the way people of another culture think."

An example is the Russian adjective — *krashaya* or *krasava* — to describe a "beautiful" woman. Both are derived from *krasny*, which means red.

"This has nothing to do with politics," said Berlitz. "Red has been a favorite color in Russia for many centuries. Coincidentally, it also happens to be a favorite in

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